to the present struggie between the Murphyttes and Greeleyites and the future prespects of the strife has been written up from information received from a prominent Fenton republican. Although not given In the form of an interview. Some allowance may, therefore, be made for partisan coloring.

The great local event of the week politically has been the brilliant victory over their rivals of the Greeley wing of the republican party of the city in the State Central Committee. This victory, although as yet indecisive, is

PREGNANT WITH ULTIMATE TRIUMPH, and is all the more significant, as it was gained, after a square fight in the half of debate, by the honest convictions of a few men, formerly affiliated with Conking and Murphy, but who decided to vote against them, and support what they saw was the their party. At this important

CRISIS OF THE STRUGGLE it is, perhaps, well to look back at the events which bave led to so memorable a field of strife. Such a retrospect of course naturally begins with the appointment of Mr. Murphy to the Collectorship of the Custom House and his endorsement by the administration as a fit leader of the city wing of the

The necessity for a change in the Collectorship, which led to Mr. Murphy's appointment, was very urgent. Mr. Grinnell was a good man of business, and managed admirably the mere routine duties of his position; but in the larger and more delicate task of healing the wounds of the party and making it sound and strong and whole his hands were attoucther too weak, and he miserably failed. After long deliberation it was determined to put Mr. Murphy in his place. The appointment was at the time strongly opposed; but it was pointed

country, which has always, and with truth, boasted has devotion to "measures, not men."

When the Convention at last assembled, therefore, the "liness" of Mr. Roberts left the Fentonites destitute of a candidate. In fact, all the other men at last put up for the choice of the party were, in a last put up for the choice of the party were, in a large measure, impromptu selections. They were three in number, Greeley, Curtis and Woodford, Each of them nad, of course, all along had partusans, but most of their ultimate supporters were but into course, each supporters were but into course, all along had partusans, but most of their ultimate supporters were but into course, were but into course, and a supported without distinction of party, and numbered both Featonites and Conkingues among their friends. Greeley, however, had a majority of Featonites and Cartis a majority of Conkingues. But neither of them had the necessary strength to win and Woodford was at last selected. Woodford nominated, the Convention broke up with a settled conviction that the democrats would carry the State.

Retransferred to the city, the conflict between the Conking and Fenton men, or, as they are mapped

Conking and Fenion men, or, as they are mapped of here, the "Murphy and the Hank Smith crowds," at once broke out in a virulent form. Just before the primaries the Murphyitos attempted to carry a motion through the General Committee to exclude from all control of the election any man holding an office "under"

motion through the General Committee to exclude from all control of the election any man holding an office "under"

TAMMANY HALL,

even though such office were held in pursuance of the bargain which hast year passed the city charter, and which expressly stipmated that certain commissions (no matter which party might be for the time being in the ascendant) should be divided among the two parties. The discussion upon this question was fierce and animated almost beyond parallel even in the history of the Twenty-second street Bear Garden, and after waxing botter and hotter through the whole of one memorable Saturday night, ended in a disgraceful and scandalous scene. Finding that they were in a small but hopeless minority, Colonel Daganne, Charley Spencer and the other prominent spirits of the Murphy faction determined to break up the meeting, if possible, in open disorder. They opposed every motion by the most irritating forms of parliamentary warfare, which, scarcely ever justifiable even in a Legislature, are certainly inexcusable in a caucus or convention. But this was not all. They also began a series of bitter personalities, which soon almost brought on a paysical straigle between Mr. Spencer and Dan D. Conover. These gentlemen, white with passion, stood just in front of the chairman's table, abusing each other like pickpookets, while all the committee rushed from their seats and surrounded the prospective combatants with a ring radely framed, in accordance with Profilistic traditions.

The sharp, angry voices of the central figures, the eager yells and shouts of their supporters, the loud rapping of the gavel, and the vain, despairingly enquent appeals of the chairman for order, combined in a chorus of discord seloon surpassed. Happily, however, the police were called in to preserve the prace, and a dozen or more of uplified clubs prevented an unseemly outbreak. The discussion draged its slow length along till after minnight, and naving ended in the defeat of the Marphy party, the latter forthwith announced

cat of the room.

A day or so afterwards meetings were held by

Two asperwards meetings were held by

In the same evening, and the world doubted no
inoger as to the reality of the spill upon which the

inopportuneness of the occasion for making it—just

on the eve of the election—had thrown some slight

smade of suspicion. General Cochrane still remained
the president of the triumphant majority of the old
committee, and Mr. Gardner for the moment as
samed the leadership of the boiling faction.

The election verified the fears of all good republicans that they would lose the State. Shortly
afterward, when the first effervescence of humiliatics was over, a lond outery was made on all sides

against the divisions that had forn the party to

puece, and a general appeal was made for a

thogough reorganization. The scandalous dissen
pions among the republicans of the city especially

received attention.

Soon after the election the secoding clique, having

made Mr. Orton their chairman, and instigated by

condition of the organization, and intimated that imany of its members were no doubt

IN SOREM FAINEST DEMOCRATS,
and ought to be differ from its councils. But he recommended also that this business should be postponed until after the 1st of May. Then, when the swall spring removals had taken piace, the enrolments could be once for all effectually revised, and, beginning from the bottom, the parity could be pursed of all anworthy and refreate elements.

Meanwhile all the local districts had declared for the Horace Greeley Committee, and the Murphy-Spencer crowd, pending the decision of the State Committee, made no attempt to establish a separate organization.

spencer crowd, pending the decision of the State Committee, made no attempt to establish a separate organization.

As to the action of the State Committee, the Collector is said to have had few qualms of doubt. A majority of it had been elected by the Conkingites, and he relied upon its obeying the party whip. The sub-committee appointed to specially examine the "local troubles" were to a man Murphyites, and did not disappoint the expectation that they would present a report immical to the Greeley Committee, by the time the state Committee met, however, the Greeley Committee was so strong that it was determined to attempt to override it by strategy and not by mere brute force of volung. A report was therefore presented to the State Committee, recommending that the local republican party should be at once and completely reorganized on the following basis:—A new committee, to be formed of ten members from each district, three of whom should be nominated by the Greeley Committee, three by the Murphy men and the remaining four by the State Committee. This assumed on its face a perfect equality between the two local or anizations, although the Greeley Committee was notoriously the stronger. But greater mischief than this lurked behind a very thin veil. The State Committee was Conkingite—or supposed to be so—and would, therefore, only nominate Murphy men, and the seceding faction would have a representation of seven against tarea.

The eventful night of last Thursday

The eventful night of last Thursday

DECIDED THE FATE

of this ingedious scheme. The State Committee sat
ail day at the Firth Avenue Hotel, and as soon as
the report of the sub-committee was received a
warm and earnest debate began. The Greeley
party pleaded for a postponement of all action for
four weeks, during which a rigorous inquiry might
be made of all the charges preserved, and upon these
two proposals the committee hesitated for three
hours.

This session was, of course, private, and an eager

failed. After long deliberation at was determined to put Mr. Murphy in his piace. The appointment was at the time strongly opposed; built was pointed on that, atthough Mr. Murphy hand aways been partisan, he had, at least at various times, been a failed on the partisan, he had, at least at various times, been a failed on the partisan, he had, at least at various times, been a failed on the partisan of the hour, it was hoped that, as he had charged his affiliations in the past with cheerful alectry, so in the future he would rise superior to all the temptations of faction, and by the PENSLANIVE PLEUS.

of the Custom House win over into a neutral, mode of the Custom House win over into a neutral, mode of the Custom House win over into a neutral, mode of the Custom House win over into a neutral, mode of the Custom House win over into a neutral, mode of the Custom House win over into a neutral, mode of the Custom House car of transpin than he showed calcided pratisan sympaths, and when the ore immany arrangements for the State election were being made these districtsing omens of failure became of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early a state of the custom House car of transpin than he showed early and the custom House car of transpin than he showed early and the custom House car of transpin than he showed than the custom House car of transpin than he should again that their labors might be the many transpin than he should again without a fear that their labors might be the proposed to the country of the party; and the other radio of the custom he can wall the custom he can want to be the custom he can want to be a fi

who sides with the Grant-Murphy wing of the republican party, gives a detailed view of the present controversies that divide the republicans of this

controversies that divide the republicans of this state and city:—

A year ago the republican organization in this city was completely and thoroughly controlled by Tammany Hall and the leading member of the democratic party. Whenever the magnates of the last named party wanted to have a bill passed in Albany they went to work in the most asunte manner, by persuading those republican members of the Legislature whom they could not control with money that the republicans in the city of New York were in tavor of their measures. The rest was easy work to the Tammany sachems. All that Mr. Tweed had further to do on such occasions was to

INSTRUCT HIS TOOL, HANK SMITH, in his patriarchal manner, something like "Mank, go to New York or telegraph down and get your Republican General committee together; see that they approve this bill, and get them to send a delegation up here to advocate its passage with the republicans in the Legislature." Of course Hank Smith & Co. did as they were bidden—for a consideration. This was the case, for instance, at the passage of the late Charter of the city and county of New York, which took the appointment of all the heads of the commissions out of the hands of the Legislature and gave it to Mayor Hall, who is known as a shining light of the ring. Thus resolutions favoring the new Charter were rushed through the Executive and General Committees of the republican party under the whip and spur of Hank Smith & Co. Inmediately on receiving the mandate of "Bossi" Tweed enjoining them to repair to the aid of Tammany such so-called republicans as Hank Smith, Andrews, Conover, Gridley and that profound member of the State Committee who is always

Looking Cut for the Belppings.

Sintth, Andrews, Conover, Gridley and that profound member of the State Committee who is always

Looking GUT FOR THE BRIPPINGS,
would be on hand to explain to the members of the rural districts what a good thing the measure was.
The last named member was openly charged, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by a prominent republican, with being on the pay rolls of Tammany Hall, and his confused attempts at denial only served to strengthen the truth of this statement.

It is such men as these who are the cancer of the body politic of the republican party, and have county of New York. They are always about, county of New York. They are always and the next day in Washington, always intriguing, but having, under the cloak of republicanism, no other object in view than that of filling their own pete with the rest of their fellow men in EARNING AN HONEST LIVELIHOOD, they take to politics, and sell their services to the party who gives the most money or money's worth. When Mr. Murphy was appointed Collector of the Port such men as Hank Smith, Andrews and Conover were processedly his greatest friends, each one claiming to have secured his nomination. On the strength of such professions they wanted to use him for their own purposes, but finding out their mistake they filled the air with clamors for his removal. These very men, in concert with the leaders of Tammany Hall, are trying to supplant him, in the hope of getting some pilant tool who would aid them in carrying out their pet plans. They know full well that they will have a losing game if the anti-tammany republicans should succeed in organizating the party, it could successfully oppose Tammany Hall and the combined efforts of the democratic party. The object of the real republicans is

To Carry the Staffe AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

This cannot, however, be done unless the republican and the combined efforts of the democratic party. The object of the real republicans is

To Carry the Staffe AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

This cannot, however, be done unless the republican party, it coul

MURPHY VERSUS GREELEY

#r. Marphy, preferred a list of charges against the rival committee to the State Central Committee, and prayed for a rigid examination of the Present Fight in the Republican Ranks.

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#r. Marphy, preferred a list of charges against the rival examinate, and the part of January by an area of the part of January by personating the responsible and the report dentifying the care in the report dentifying the report dentifying the care in

sent. The chairman, Mr. Ramsey, stated that he had

A LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY,
asking him (Ramsey) to call at his house, as he was nawell and not able to attend. At twelve o'clock the same day the State Central Committee met, and the sub-committee, appearing before it, stated, through its chairman, that a recess until half-past six o'clock P. M. was necessary in order to enable Mr. Ramsey to coafer with Horace Greeley. The State Committee was of the same mind and acted accordingly. In the meantime Horace was consulted upon this vexed question, and, during a conversation with Mr. Ramsey expressed himself in lavor of

A RE-ENEOLMENT OF THE REPUBLICANS
in the City and county. Mr. Greeley, however, thought that it ought to be deferred until about the list of May, there being so many changes in the rest-dences about that time. A half-past ix o'clock P. M. the State Committee again met and listened to a report of the sub-committee recting the substance of the evidence which was the basis of the charges heretofore presented to Mr. Greeley. The report also favored a plan of thorough reorganization of the General Committee. At this stage of the groceedings a letter from Mr. Greeley was read, repeating in substance his verbal communication to Mr. Ramsey.

Next followed a speech of Mr. Laftin, member of

Ramsey.

Next followed a speech of Mr. Laffin, member of Congress of Herkimer district, who is a stanch supporter of General Grant's administration and an opponent to Fenton. He spoke strongly in favor of reorganization, but thought it wise to adjourn for about four weeks and reier the question, for the present, back to the sub-committee, through whose judicious action, he believed, in concert with Mr. Greeley, a reorganization could be arrived at which would be satisfactory to the State Committee and in the true interests of the republican party. Mr. Webster, Mr. Cornell, the Chairman of the State Committee and Surveyor of the Port; Marshal Sharpe and others, favored adjournment, concurring with the opinion expressed by Mr. Laffin. On the other hand some members of the State Committee urged that reorganization should be proceeded with at once. The question was put to vote and the result was 14 members for and 12 against adjournment. Among the former were Laffin, Cornell, Sharpe and Collector Daniels, of Budaio. The following members opposed its—Opdyke, Ramsey, General Arthur, Senator Crowley, Elakesicy, Blakeley, Vandevear, French, Doly and others.

It may, however, be said that twenty-one out of the twenty-six members present were outspoken in favor of reorganization. General Mertit was among amsey. Next followed a speech of Mr. Laftin, member of

ley, Vandevear, French, Doly and others.

It may, however, be said that twenty-one out of the twenty-six members present were outspoken in favor of reorganization. General Meritt was among those who made a speech for adjournment. Ben Field also addressed the committee, but had, unfortunately, aircady discussed the subject in iront of the bar, where undiluted liquors were freely imbibed. His attempts to be boin profound and witty amused the committee. As usual with him, he got upon Both sides of the Question before he concluded his speech, and nobody was the wiser for it. The proceedings of the committee, with the exception of Ben's grievous attempts at wit, were dignified, temperate and strictly private, while the adjourng barroom and lobbies were filled by a large portion of the Albady lobby, together with many republicans holding places under Tammany. Under the induced of the strong potations dealt out at the bar these notay politicians excitedly discussed the political topics of the day and were seeningly

cussed the political topics of the day and were seemingly

JUBILANT OVER THE ADJOURNMENT,

believing that it was a victory for Smith & Co., Tammany and the Fentonites. One of these worthes was overheard to say:—"We have got an adjournment for thirty days, and, d—'em, we will keep'em adjourning until next December, when we shall carry the State again, as usual."

The light made during the last campaign by such republicans as Collector Marphy, Marshal Sharpe and others, who uphold the administration, made it necessary for such democratic leaders as Comptrolier Connolly to discharge democrats from positions worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, and to appoint in their places those Tammany republicans who are the bone and sinew of the Hank Smith crowd. If these men were to lose their influence in the republican camp the patronage of Tammany Hall would be gone; hence they are obliged to sail under faise colors.

colors.

THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE WIGWAM
fully explains the attacks on Collector Mar
their secret object being, after all, to oppose F
dent Grant's administration and re-election.

FINERAL OF TWO OF THE VICTURS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROID ACCIDENT.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Feb. II.]

The funeral of Arthar W. Pease and wife, victims of the New Hamburg disaster, took place yesterday alternoon, and was one of the largest and most impressive we have seen in Buffalo. The services were heat in Trinity cauren, Bishop Cove, Kev. Drs. Sheiton and Ingersoil and Rev. Mr. Bishop being the officiating clergymen. The coffins were each borne in by eight bearers, and stood in front of the altar, wreathed in a showof white flowers. The usual solemn service of the Episcopal church was celebrated, and Bishop Cove made a brief address. The

officiating ciergymen. The collins were each borne in by eight bearers, and stood in front of the altar, wreathed in a snowof white flowers. The usual solemo service of the Episcopal church was celebrated, and Bishop Coxe made a brief address. The church was filled with a mute and sorrow-stricken audience and throngs of sympathetic faces crowded the streets outside. Fifty carriages followed the remains to Forest Lawn.

This young married pair, lovely in their lives and in their deata undivided, will remain to most eyes the central figures of a tragedy never by this city to be forgotten. It is proper, therefore, that we should put on record a more detailed memorial of them than has yet appeared in our columns.

Arthur W. Pease, the younger son of Sheldon Pease and brother of Alfred Pease, the pianist and composer, was born in Cleveland, June 20, 1344. In that city he was educated and lived until the removal of his family to tinis city in 1862. We first knew young Pease about the beginning of the war, when his ardent and enthusiastic mind had become filled with a passion for military life. Eager to go to the field, but unable, young as ne was, to obtain his parents' consent to the step, he had yet managed, as an attaché of the Department of Military Telegraphing, to see some six months' service in the first year of hostilities. The telegraph, it will be remembered, was quickly and efficiently utilized for military purposes, chiefly through the efforts of Colonels Stager and Eckert, of Covetand, and of these genttemen Arthur became a sort of aide-de-camp. He had their confidence in a nigh degree, and discharged the duties entrusted to him with fidelity and ability. Returning to the North, our young townsman continued an enthusiant in military matters. An adept in the drill and tactics, he gave instruction in these to many who afterwards distinguished themselves at the front. He was also skilled in fencing and other athictic sports. At the same time, the finer qualities of his milited by one of his milited by which

by those who knew him. His was a nature in which an almost girlish susceptibility was supplemented by qualities of the most sterling manhood. The elements of his character failed to leave for themselves a fitting monument, but the memory of his gentile heart will last. So also will live in the remembrance of Buffalo the image of his companion in life and death. Mrs. Pease was a young lady of rare attractiveness, and of a most admirably balanced character. Sensible, unaffected and kindly of nature, she was the beleves of all who knew her. Her mother and sister, at present temporarily residing in Brussels, Belgium, have yet to hear of their irreparable loss. One child, a daughter of three or four years, is left behind by the twain who have thus suddenly, but hand in hand, gone forth frem a world that loved them into the land of the hereafter.

THE LATE WRESTLING MATCH—A DISPLAY OF GENEROSITY.—They have had a display of lively generosity at Titusville, Pa., and Mr. Nathan L. Dorance, of Chicago, the antagonist of Mr. J. H. McLaughlin, of Titusville, in the late wrestling match was the beneficiary. It will be remembered that Mr. Dorrance was so injured in the first round as to be unable to proceed with the contest. On Monday evening a purse of \$160 was made up for him, and \$100 of this amount was contributed by Mr. McLaughlin. A short time before he started for Chicago Mr. McLaughlin handed him a note of which the following is a copy;—

ing is a COPY;—

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 7, 1871.

H. COURTER, Buffalo, N. Y.:—

DEAR SIE—In consideration of an accident which happened to the bearer, Mr. N. L. Derrance, in our late wreating match, you will please deliver up to him \$500—his part of the stake money, now in your possession—for which this shall be your receipt.

J. M. MCLAUGHLIN,

THE COURTS.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law-A Reminder of the Old War Times-A Southern Railroad Company in Court-Action for Damages-Business in the Court of General Sessions-Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPHEME COURT.

Decisions-Insurance Asents' Fees-Fatal Irregularities in County Saliroad Bonds. No. 114. Stagg vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life In-

surance Company, in Brear to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. - The question in this cause commission on premiums paid on the renewal of policies after his removal as agent by the company. policies after his removal as agent by the company. In support of his claim it was insisted that, by a mage of the insurance companies throughout the country, the renewal commissions were paid after the agent had tensed to be connected with the company and as long as the premiums were paid; but the Court held that there was an express agreement between the agent and the company in this case, that the commissions were to continue only so long as the agency existed, and the hidgment was for the company. This court affirmed that judgment; also finding that the contract was against the plaintiff, and ruling that there was no room for usage in the case of an express contract. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court. No. 249. Marsh vs. The Board of Supervisors of Fution County. Error to the Circuit Court for the

Pulton County. Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois .- This was an action to recover on certain bonds issued by Poston county in aid of the Mississippi Raliford Company. The Court below decided against the validity of the bonds, helding that as there was no vote in favor of the issue, and as other fatal irregularities existed, they could not be sustained. That judgment was now affirmed here, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion.

No. 17. Thomas H. Parker vs. George Davis .-This is another legal tender case, and was now submitted to the consideration of the Court without oral argument by B. F. Thomas for the plaintiff in error and by B. F. Butler for the defendant. The Court

below affirmed the constitutionality of the act.
Arguments on the merits was commenced in the case of the State of Virginia against West Virginia, involving jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Not Cancelling Revenue Stamps on Whiskey Barrels.

Before Commissioner Osborn.
The United States vs. John Everett.—The defendant, who keeps a liquor saloon at Fulton Market, was charged with having had in his possession a whiskey barrel on which the revenue stamp was not cancelled. Mr. Everett claims that there was not cancelled. Mr. Everett claims that there was no intention whatever on his part to do anything illegal; that at the time the officers seized the barrel there was some spirits in it, and that it was not right to cancel the stamp until the barrel had been emptied. The barrel shood at the door of his shop. The officer endeavored to seize the barrel, and states that Mr. Everett resisted him. The defendant gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 to await an examination.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. A Reminder of the Old War Times. Before Judge Ingraham.

William Bailey and Another vs. Adolphus E. Gode-froy.—William Balley and John and William Latham were joint owners of the British steamer Laban. In February, 1862, the steamer was seized as a supposed blockade runner, and libelled as a prize of var. Subsequently the libel was dismissed, and war. Subsequently the libel was dismissed, and commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of damages reported \$181,820 due the owners of the vessel, and in July, 1870 an act was passed by Congress directing this amount to be paid from the United States Treasury to the three owners named or their legal representatives. The check was handed to the defendant as attorney in fact of the owners, and owing to a dispute as alleged as to the amount he should retain for his services he refused to pay over the money, Meantime John Latham had died and the plaintids, comprising Mr. Bailey and Mr. William Latham, brought the present suit. The case came upon a demurrer to the complaint of the defendant on the ground that the legal representatives of the deceased should be made a party to the suit. There was quite a lengthy argument on the demurrer.

SHPERIOR COHRT--CHAMPERS

Iron Furnished a Southern Railroad and Suit in Consequence.

The Chartotte. Company vs. d. cris & . feety, of the number to plaining 2,800 tons of railroad, row of the Eric pattern and 2,800 tons of railroad arou of the Eric pattern and 2,800 tons of railroad arou of the Eric pattern and 2,800 tons of railroad arou of the Eric pattern and 2,800 tons of railroad arou of the contract. The complainant sets forth that in 1800 the company of the plaining of two other companies; that after this consolidation of two other companies; that afte Before Judge Freedman. The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad

part of December last was crossing Broadway, in the neighborhood of Cortlandt street, when he was the neighborhood of Cortlandt street, when he was run over, as alleged, by the one-horse truck of defendants, which prevented him from working for a period of six weeks. The evidence of plaintiff went to show that the truck driver had an apron up for protection, which prevented him from properly driving his horse; that through this negligence the injury was sustained. The testimony of defendants aimed to show that the plaintiff might have crossed in safety, but that, being partially under the influence of liquor, he caught the horse by the reins, and thereby superinduced the injuries he sustained. The amount claimed was \$5,000. The jury found in favor of the defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson. Elvira F. Wells vs. John J. Wells .- Decree allowed adjudging marriage void, in accordance with the prayer of the complaint, with costs.

> MABINE COURT. Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen. Haven vs. Metzler .- Action for lumber. Judgmen for plaintiff, \$893 34, costs and twenty-five dollars allowance.

Smith vs. Fotten .- For commissions fo Smith vs. Folich.—For commissions ic renning No. 7 East Thirty-first street. Judgment for plaintiff, \$110 52, costs and twenty-five dollars allowance. Hellman vs. Obersteller.—Action for rent for December, 1868, of store No. 64 Leonard street. Decision reserved.

Mount vs. McDonald.—Proceedings stayed until the decision of General Term of Court of Common Pleas on appeal from Justice Kane, involving the same questions of fact, on terms.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Hackett.

AN EMIGRANT BUNNER CONVICTED.

The fore part of the session yesterday was occupied in the trial of John T. Enright, charged with grand larceny in defrauding an emigrant named William Bunting out of thirty dollars on the 7th of January last. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant arrived at Castle Garden and secured the services of Enright to get a draft cashed, and the services of Enright to get a draft cashed, and Bunting charged him with keeping seven dollars for his (Enright's) services and over twenty dollars to be paid to the clerk who certified the draft. The broker who changed the gold into greenbacks contradicted Bunting by stating that he gave the money into the complainant's hands and not to the prisoner. Mr. Howe, who defended Enright, proved by a number of reputable citizens the previous goed character of the accused. The jury, however, after Assistant District Attorney Suilivan's speech, rendered a verdict of petty larceny. Mr. Howe assured the Recorder that he could satisfy his Honor

by other facts of the innocence of Enright, and at his request sentence was postponed. A CURIOUS CASE OF ROBERTY. The next case tried was an indictment for robbery preferred against John H. Miller, who was jointly indicted with Angustus Burkhard, Eliza Reuter and her daughter. It appeared from the testimony for the prosecution that on the 22d of December the accused, accompanied by the other parties, entered the jewelry store of Edwin F. Dorrance, Miller preceding them, and stating to acton Troil, the foreman, that the snop and goods belonged to Mr. Reuter, and he was there to protect those women. He showed a shield, said he was an officer, drew out a pistol, and holding it at the nead of Troil, threatened to blow his brains out if the woman was touched. Mrs. Reuter then entered the office, proceeded to the safe and took thirty-five gold chams, vatued at \$1,20°. Mr. Dorrance administed that he bought the place from Reuter. Counsei for the defence called witnesses to prove Miller's previous good character and then placed the accused on the stand, who flatly contradicted Troil, and said that, learning from Mrs. Reuter that her husband neglected to provide for her, he consented to protect her while she proceeded to possess hereelf of property which she bolieved belonged to her husband. The daughter of Mrs. Reuter confirmed Miller's statement, observing that she did not see Miller use a pistol, and that it was aer mother who took the gold chains. SMUGGLING.

took the gold chains.

Assistant District Attorney Jerome made an able speech in summing up the evidence.

After some deliberation the juey rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with intent to rob, coupled

The Recorder said that he fully believed Miller had

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

BANKRUPTCY.

be continued in force.

E. H. Owen for the receivers; W. E. Curtis for Alden.

Proofs of Claim.

In the Matter of William Willard and Joseph Milleard, Bankrupts.-Judge Blatchford has rendered

a decision in this case; but it involves no question

PRESIDENT BERGH IN WASHINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:—
Perhaps you will obligingly give space to the fol-

lowing paragraph, taken from the Washington

Gazette. I ask it in the interest of the good cause,

as it marks the steady progress of the idea of mercy and compassion to our faithful friends, the inferior animals:--

animals:—

A large and interested audience assembled at Lincoln Hall last night to hear the celebrated. Henry Bergh, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals, deliver an address upon the autient of kindness to animals. The Hon. Eurton C. Cook. of Illinois, presided and introduced Mr. Bergh, whose eloquent and sittring address, replete with the most touching patnos and the rienest humor, was frequently and loudly applianded. When Mr. Bergh concluded the Hon. Henry Wilson was called upon for an address, which he gracefully delivered, expressing the hope that the bill to prevent crueity to animals on their transit in cattle cars from one point to another would become a law. This is the twenty, 60th institution organized in

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1871.

The Case of the Officers of the S'eamer Europe. Charged with Smuggling Laces and Silks-The Star Chamber in Jersey City.

The United States vs. Andrew Wright and Robert Smith.—The defendants are charged with smug-ging a quantity of faces and silks into this country from Europe, on board the steamer Europa, et which Wright was purser and Smith storekeeper. It is charged that Wright gave a bundle of the good to a man named McCuttom, in Jersey City, for the purpose of disposing of or delivering them. Moom was arrested with the goods in his possess sion, and is at present in fail in Hudson county, Judge Stuart defended the prisoners. The gove ernment was represented by Mr. A. H. Purdy.

PORTION OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSBUCTION RULED OUT.

On the former hearing a question arose between the counsel on both sides as to whether the statem of James S. Chalker, special agent of the Treasur, Department, to the prisoner, Wright, that the gov-ernment were apt to be lenient to those who told the truth, amounted to an inducement to him to

ruled that it was an inducement, and struck out Mr. Chaiker's testimony.
TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONER MUTRHEAD.

make a confession. The Commissioner yesterday

Mr. William Mulrhead, United States Commi Rate roley, who, on the 16th of November, stole clothing, vanied at seventy dolars, from Adice Mathew, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Pentientary for six months.

Marianne Dansereau pleaded guilty to petty larceny, the Indictment charging that on the 1th of January she stole \$120 worth of Indies wearing apparel from Mary Jane Papper. She was remanded for sentence. sioner, Jersey City, was sworn. He said:-The prisoner, Wright, was brought before me in Jersey

State what was said by him to you?

Objected to by Judge Stuart.

Witness, in continuation—I told Wright that anything he might say would be taken against him as evidence; he was before me but once; held no examination of the man; as soon as he was arrested. for sentence.

John Taylor, who was charged with stealing on the 12th of Janeary forty-four knives, worth eighty dollars, the property of Friedmann & Lanterjury, pleased ganky to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Samuel Venton, against whom a charge of larceny was preferred, he having attempted to steal an overcoat from Lawrence inbhard, pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The Recorder sent him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles E. Littlefield pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. The Recorder learning that it was his first offence, and the prisoner being respectably connected, suspended judgment for the present on condition that the accused leave the city. I found it was a New York case, and passed it over to New York; I put the prisoner into Chalker's cus-tody; Chalker and I went into a private room with the prisoner, Wright; I did not ask the prisoner any questions; Chalker asked him questions, and kept up the conversation with the prisoner; what the prisoner said was addressed to Chalker in my presence; I am not sure that Charker had any conversation with him before that; I cannot state what passed between Chalker and Wright before Wright

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIR-CUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland—Opens at half-past ten A. M. No Circuit catendar, Cruni-nal business. Part 2—Before Judge Brady—Opens at cleven A. M.—Nos. 256, 34, 1752, 1608, 138, 228, 240, 250, 264, 266, 268, 27034, 158, 286, 42, 21632, 244, 246, 813, 7234.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Charadam—Chans at half-mast ten A. M.—Nos. 47, was brought into my room.

Counsel objected to the evidence, on the ground that it was fatal to the prosecution. He objected to the magistrate going into a private room with Wright to find out what he had to say about smurging, and elect from him answers that might imperil has liberty. The magistrate (Mr. Muirhead was an excellest man, no donot—a good officer; but here was a prisoner charged with felony, and Mr. Mairhead's cuty in the matter was plain and simple; but he departed from that, and took the prisoner into his private room. What part of his function as a magistrate was it to chet from the prisoner statements that might lead to the discovery of facts in this smuggling business, and then let the officer wring from him by shrewd, subtle, cunning questions a coafession of guit? He (Judge Stuart) asked the Commissioner, in the face of Heaven, if that was within the intention of the law on the subject. Was the great government of this country to come down to trick and device? Was this right? Was there no sense of sname? The Court ought to stop this thing at once, but he Judge Stuart) said nothing whatever against Mr. Muirhead. The Commissioner ruled that the testimony was admissible.

Coansel claimed that there was no evidence against the prisoner that he had committed any offence. What proof was there of the charge?

The District Attorney said, the defendants are charged with smuggling; the affidavits in support of the commissioner and he would admit the evidence and give Judge Stuart the benefit of an exception.

The witness continued to say—Chalker asked the magistrate going into a private room with: SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Hold by Judge Ingraham—Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 39, 61, 613, 62, 63, 64, 65, 60, 67, 68, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Nos. 91, 124, 229.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1—Held by Judge Monch.—Nos. 73, 275, 59, 363, 477, 468, 281, 1043, 107, 169, 47, 277, 504. Part 2—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 576, 146, 366, 172, 1638, 288.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 473, 529, 5343, 526, 593, 471, 668, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 677, 678. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 544, 542, 653, 654, 668, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 662, 663, 664, 665, 697. Equity causes—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 54, 26, 32, 44.

MARING COURT—Part1—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 3049, 4711, 4912, 5003, 5017, 5101, 5103, 5003, 5104, 5105, 5166, 5111, 5112, 5119, 5114, Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 4739, 4878, 4876, 5456, 5059, 5060, 5065, 5068, 5068, 4298, 4849, 4920, 4947, 4948, 4992. Part 3—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 5112, 5575.

ALBANY, N. Y., Peb. 13, 1871.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for February 14, 1871:—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 65%, 101, 104, 108, 110. The witness continued to say—Chalker asked

ception.

The witness continued to say—Chalker asked Wright if these goods belonged to min; at area he said "Yes;" Chalker then said to him, "Tell the truth;" Wright then said "No," they did not belong to him; Chalker said he would write the name of the party to whom they did belong, and he asked me for a piece of paper; I gave him some, and he wrote some name upon it and so did Wright; Wright said, "You have not got the number;" the number was then put in by Chalker, and after that Wright said he would answer no further questions until he had counsel; cannot say if Chalker was present then. Cross-examined—I do not remember, when the prisoner said he wanted counsel, that Chalker said, "On, damn counsel;" I advised the man to have counsel; there were no goods present.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler, Chief of the Police in Jersey City, deposed that he was present when the prisoner was brought before Commissioner Marihead; witness, Wright, the Commissioner and Chalker went into the private room and had this conversation, as detailed in the evidence of Mr. Muirhead; before the prisoner was brought into the room the Commissioner, Mr. Chalker and witness had a conversation there.

Junge Stuart—What was then said? The Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company—Important Decision.
Judge Blatchford has just decided an important question. As aiready stated in our columns, the affairs of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Raliroad Company have been thrown into bankruptcy. On Saturday a motion was made in the United States District Court on the part of certain receivers to modify an injunction so as to enable them to proceed with their duties and do the necessary acts towards the completion of a part

Alleged Bankrupts.—Judge Blatchford has rendered the following decision in the above entitled suit:—

As the property in the hands of the receivers of the company must be regarded as being in the possession of the several State courts which appointed such receivers, and as such receivers were appointed and entered on their duties as such, and took possession of the railroads and other property of the company before these proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted, and as thus such State courts were in possession of such railroads and other property when those proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced, and have continued in possession of the same ever since, it is not for this Court to Interfere with such possession, at least until the title of such receivers is impeached for some cause for which it is impeached for some cause for which it is impeached because the Bankruptcy act; nor is it for this Court, before such title is thus impeached, to interfere with the management or control of such railroads and other property by such state courts, or by such receivers under the orders of such State courts, as to the discontinuance of the suit in New York, in which the receivers were appointed, if such discontinuance has the effect to revoke the appointment and autifority of the receivers under the proceedings in that suit, then the injunction of this Court does not restrain them from deing anything which they are doing by virtue of such suit does not render null any title which such receivers acquired through the proceedings in such suit, and they are still acting as receivers under the appointment, and such injunction need not be vacated or modified. If the discontinuance of such suit does not reader null any title which such receivers acquired through the proceedings in such suit, they must be regarded as so acting on behalf of the court in which suit was pending and as its agents as to property in its custody, notwithstanding the suit is discontinued. With these views, it is preper that the injunction of the court i

Outrages and Murder by Indians, Outlawd and Mexican Bandits.

Cutrages and Murder by Indians, Outlaw and Mexican Bandits.

Tucson, Arizona, Jan. 29, 1871.

A terrible state of affairs exists throughout Artzona, in the face of opposite representations. The Apaches are increasing their works of their and murder. Within two weeks they captured a train, killed one man and wounded several others. Between Phoenix and Wickenburg another train was attacked between Camp McDowell and Florence, and they stole eighteen mutes and killed George Kane. Tally, Odwa & Co.'s train was surprised thirty miles southeast of nere, the stock stolen, and one man killed. The carriage on the last down trip between Wickenburg and Phoenix, was attacked, and only escaped by amazing exertions of the norses. Joe King was snot through the groin, and a number of horses taken. The farmers are feeling hence for safety. The friendly Papagas have had many horses stolen by the Apaches. Sixteen mutes were stolen neal Florence, near film City, and 100 cattle at the same place. This state of war is similar in Central and Northern Arizona about Prescott. Representative men from all parts of the territory are here attending to the Legislature, and several mass meetings have been held to counsel was is best to do. In this critical period as order comes to transfer six companies of cavalry from Arizons to undistorbed Washington Territory. Added to the Indian horrors is that of an apparent determination of Mexican and other outlaws to plunder, poison and assassinate the citizens along the Gila read from Arizona City 150 miles backward. On December 24 Mexican bandits massacred Charles Relat, at Mission Camp, sacked the station, stole five herses and escaped to Sonora, and have not yet been captured, though the government has offered \$1,000 reward and the citizens \$500 more. On the 2st mit and the citizens \$500 more. On the list instant John Klibride died from the effects of poison, believed to have been the work of Thomas W. Jones, acting in concert with Mexican outlaws. Governor Sanerd promptly offered a reward for the of law: it merely settles the price which the bankrupts were to pay for certain articles supplied to
them by creditors. The Judge states that the prayer
of the petition, to strike out the proof of claim of
smith & Garvin, is denied with costs, and the claim
is allowed at the amount proved.

F. R. Coudert for the bankrupt; G. W. Lord for
Smith & Garvin.

have never done before, that they are discouraged, REMARKABLE ICE BLOCK IN THE LONG SAULT RAPIDS.—A correspondent from Massena states that on the 28th of January a remarkable lee block occurred in the south channel of the Long Sault, raising the north channel about lifteen feet and making the water smooth and still. The water rushed between Barnhart's and Sheek's islands and the Canada shore, sweeping everything before it down the Milleroche, the water being so high that it sweeps Robinson's carding mill and the oat mill, and nied the ferryboat at Massena, belonging to A. J. Barnsbart, away with the loce. The meeting then adjourned.

This is the twenty-fifth institution organized in sixteen States of our Union, all of which have emanated from our New Yerk society, the first one to recognize the rights of animals.

The United States marine band was present on the occasion to which the above extract refers, by order of the Secretary of War, and performed some sweet music.